DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTION BY RAILROAD MEN.

They Agree that the Telegraph Is Safer on Long, Single-Track Lines.

Train dispatching by telephone is a new departure that has been considered by railroad companies, and on the Western coast is has been tried with comparative success. There has been a question about the intelto the idea that the telegraph system is the only safe method of dispatching trains, West, where the system has been tried.

W. W. Slater, signal engineer of the Southern Pacific Company, says: "It is my opinion that the telephone can be safely used for dispatching trains, and it is a fact that it is so used in a number of instances. A modern telephone service, consisting of the latest improved instruments and an overhead metallic line, properly transposed to kill induction or interference from foreign currents, has some advantages over a telegraph line; it does not require any adjustment and works as well in wet weather as in dry, while on the other hand, a telegraph instrument needs convarious changes of weather caused by rain, fog and 'dry.' The telephone will work frequently with lines down, whereas in similar cases, the telegraph would be entirely disabled. Some advantages of the telephone over the telegraph, as used for Tollows:

"A message or train order can be transwho, after repeating it to the train dispatcher, hands a manifold copy of it to the engineer or the engineer may repeat the order to the dispatcher, or, as is done in some cases, separate telephone booths are provided at stations so that the conductor and engineer can each repeat it, and the dispatcher is thus certain that the men most concerned in the order have not only

"There is no reason why the standard rules for the movement of trains by some slight alterations for moving trains by telephonic orders, and trains can be reported from stations as well by one method as by the other.

CUTS OFF STATIONMEN. "The telephone makes available the use of the employes other than expert telegraphers for the receipt of messages and trainmen to receive orders there need be no stationmen employed. It is therefore possible for roads with infrequent service and slow-speed trains to handle their trains between terminal stations by means the trainmen to report their own trains from each station passed. As far as I can adapted from Indian motives, learn, however, its use in this respect is confined for the present to roads of this

"The first cost of a modern telephone equipment is much greater than that of a about her. She found that the women telegraph equipment, and unless station whose mothers and grandmothers had spent employes can be dispensed with there will | their time in carding, spinning and weaving be no saving in wages as a stand-off for | were devoting their time to "hooking rugs," cost of equipment.

speed and important freight and passenger | were indefatigable workers, and enjoyed traffic it is requisite that agents should be | the "bees" at which they worked together. ling of freight and passenger business, and, clined to respond readily to innovations, so needed, there is no reason why one of them | ing their energies into more artistic and should not be a telegrapher.

absolute control of his trains, he must have and with the aid of two or three workers it in his power to stop and hold trains at | who entered into the spirit of her plans frequent intervals between terminal sta- she succeeded in finishing the first rug, and tions; it is therefore necessary for an then others became interested. Her plan, operator, whether telegraph or telephone, should be on duty at stations, ready to answer a call from the dispatcher. An operator employed in this work should be especially trained for the service and should be held personally responsible for all of the matter that passes through his hands, and it is doubtful if the responsible and intelligent service that would be demanded phone operator for a less amount of wages than the prevailing scale of wages paid to

"In consideration of the fact as stated above, it is my opinion that its use, in the present state of the 'art,' is restricted to short roads and branches, and roads with an irregular or slow speed train service, such as coal or lumber roads."

Assistant Superintendent T. R. Jones, of the Southern Pacific, thinks that train dispatching by telephone could best be ac complished with a "block" system. He says: "I do not wish to be understood as claiming absolute safety, as the possibility of a misunderstanding would exist; nor do I wish to claim a saving of expense as compared with the present telegraphic system. I believe, however, that a system of dispatching can be developed by the use of a telephone-block method that would be safer and cause less delay to trains than the present cumbersome double order sys-

"The requirements of the rules made to insure safety in handling double orders, as regards transmissions, repeating, reading, signing and delivery before an order becomes operative, is a cause of certain delay to a train receiving orders; there is also delay owing to an order frequently having a number of movements not directly concerning each train receiving it, which contributes to a dilatory movement on the part of the employe receiving it and not readily

understanding its import. "Since the telephone system has been in operation on the Sacramento division it has proved to be a valuable auxiliary to the telegraphic double dash order system, it being frequently used to order trains to move. Restrictive orders are not allowed to be transmitted by telephone; therefore it is made serviceable only in giving inferior trains right to proceed. I have found it to take less than half a minute to give the right of track and start a train through a

"Ample facility for communication must be given dispatchers and operators when using a telephone system. I think there should be two circuits-one to be used by the train dispatcher to communicate his orders, the other to be a local circuit for the operator to execute his order, by signal or verbal communication, with other block operators. The dispatcher should be in a position to quickly communicate with an operator at any station he desires to reach, and should not be given too long a district.

SIGNALS THE BEST METHOD. "Tire movement of trains by telephone dispatching should be through signals and not written orders—other than clearances, it has received the cordial encouragement of the work it has

should be one ordering it to move from one block to another; trains that are on time PASSED

should be let alone. "Signals displayed by competent authorities will be quickly obeyed on account of being readily understood. In this way no loss of time would ensue, as now frequently occurs in handling numerous long, dim-

train orders."

ly written and complicated telegraphic

perience with the telephone and as a train dispatcher, says that train dispatching by telephone is practicable, but that it should be used for dispatching trains on short suburban lines. He says the telephone has frequently been of valuable service to the company on suburban lines in cases of disabled engines and cars, or the track being blockaded. As an example of the advantages of train dispatching by telephone he ligence with which orders might be sent by says: "During the storm of December, 1900, to me that every other person that came telephone, and many roads have adhered when all the wires running out of Oakland in every direction were prostrated, we were The innovation has been given more con- phoning in order to keep trains moving. him to get a wooden leg, or a woman want-While the telephone wires were by no ing to sell tickets for a church fair or than of the East, and the new system has means in normal condition at that time, it 'chances' on a watch to be raffled off to been given a trial on some of the short proved to me conclusively that in storms of pay the rent of a poor widow about to be lines on the Pacific coast. The Railway | that character the telephone wires kept up | evicted by an unfeeling landlord. I thought much better than the railroad wires. I that I had got forever rid of the colored an investigation of train dispatching by moved trains west bound from Port Costa man that wants 50 cents to finish paying telephone and received letters from train to Oakland and two or three from Martinez, for a coffin in which to bury his daughter get beyond the storm zone. In giving the daughter five times previously. telephone order to move the trains, I called | "In my dream I witnessed the passing the outside station telegraphed to the tele- of the wives of two of my best customers phone and directed him to take his mani- who wanted to help a young girl, and for fold and I also called a dispatcher's tele- only \$50 they could get her a good home, grapher to my 'phone and dictated an order | meanwhile leaving their own homes and for the train to run so and so. The order families to trapse down to a bank. With was repeated back and checked off, and O. these good women I saw fade away into the K. and complete given according to the dim distance the daughters of other good

orders by telephone would be in case of festivals, got up to raise money to buy giving an order simultaneously to half a a new church organ. Then passed the ladozen or more trains, which is frequently dies with tickets for concerts to supply necessary; and in that case it might cause | money with which to buy red flannel banddelay and confusion, especially if they ages for African children's missions; also should be far on the main line. It would the fakir who is armed with a letter also be necessary to have a special mani- from a customer that has not fold paper and cards, etc., for the copying | the courage to say no, and who (the fakir), of telephonic orders, which should be re- having settled himself comfortably and peated and handled in the form of the warmed to his business, spends a half hour standard code rules.

THE SABATOS RUG.

A Home Industry Which Is Attracting Much Attention.

whose studio is in New York and whose is 'quite light' replies that he has just summer home is at Center Lovell, Me., has | loaned the man some money, and shakes founded a village industry in the latter himself in a way to convey to me the implace which is attracting much attention. | pression that he thinks I am a fool; the This is the making of rugs which are thor- customer whom I have never seen, who oughly Oriental in surface appearance and | slams down a little passbook on the desk. general texture, but which are neverthe- says he has transacted business with this less a strictly American product from bank for five years, and requests a loan on foundation to finish. Mrs. Volk has given them the name of Sabatos rugs. They are has somehow obtained a railroad pass and made upon a foundation of hand-woven webbing, through which wools are hooked letter of introduction to Eastern correand knotted in such a manner as to produce a close even pile. The patterns are | have free lodging in their homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Volk spent one winter at

Center Lovell, during which time Mrs. Volk studied the people and the social and economic conditions of the community utilizing bits of rags which were drawn "On main trunk lines and roads of high | through a foundation of burlap. They employed at most all stations for the hand- But they were conservative and not inas at many stations more than one man is when Mrs. Volk conceived the idea of turnprofitable channels she found that the "In order that the dispatcher should have progress was slow. But she persevered, which developed step by step, was to pro- ance in the bank; the customer that lets duce a handmade rug which should be of so intrinsic a value and of so artistic a nature that it should be recognized as a distinctively American art product, and stitution and recover from it; the cushence should command a price which would | tomer that wants gold dollars and when yield a fair compensation for the workers. | you tell him you haven't seen any for rug, which was little more than a yard in length. But the entire feasibility of the which have since been made, and the womter seriously into the new enterprise, giving it all the time that they could spare from

> made product entirely, the old spinning wheels, the distaffs and even an old loom were brought down from the various garrets in which they had been stored. The wool was easily obtained from neighboring flocks of sheep, and the older women carded and spun it into wool for the body of the rugs. The next step was to secure artistic colors, which should be permanent. To this end, guided by those who were initiated in the mysteries of home-made dyes, parties set out to gather roots and barks which were afterward set to boil in iron kettles over out-door fires. These "barking bees," as they were called, were considered quite a frolic and were thoroughly enjoyed by all. After satisfactory shades had been secured the wools were dyed and then the actual hooking of the rugs was begun. Instead of using burlap for a foundation Mrs. Volk had personally learned to use the hand loom, and she wove a woolen webbing to take its place. She also experimented until she secured the present method of hooking the wool through the webbing with a knot which would keep the wool from slipping.

In order that the rugs should be a hand-

house and farm work.

After the wool is drawn through and secured and the body of the rug completed it is sheared off even, leaving a smooth, close pile. The village workers complete the body of each rug, leaving sufficient of the webbing at each end for a border. This is filled in by Mrs. Volk, who has had the hand loom set up in the New York studio and who weaves the foundation and makes the borders there during the winter months, now that the workers in Center Lovell can carry on their portion of the undertaking without her aid or oversight.

Although the rugs vary in color, the body of each is a solid shade, relieved only by faint and infrequent markings of a contrasting color. These contrasting lines have their origin in the "mountain lines" of Indian blankets and rugs, which all who have studied Indian designs will understand. The borders also have Indian motives, with colors as soft and rich as those in Oriental fabrics. The first completed rug was of indigo blue, with mountain lines of green, while the border design was of white against the blue background Nine rugs of various sizes, colors and designs have been made within a twelvemonth, and the average cost of production has been 33 a square foot. The proceeds of their sale are divided upon the profit-

Throughout the development of the work sharing plan.

A DREAM RID THE OBSERVANT BANKER OF HIS PESTS.

W. H. Norton, who has had practical ex- That Host of Bores That Had Made His Days Miscrable Wa. Gone -Until He Awoke.

much like one when I tell it to you. into my place of business was not a book agent, an advertising solicitor, a person compelled to do a great amount of tele- that was taking subscriptions to enable but in the meantime had sent a corps of in Brightwood. This same colored fellow dispatchers to Tracy and Port Costa to had 'stuck' me for 50 cents on the same

"The greatest trouble I can see in giving bank with bunches of tickets to strawberry of my time trying to sell me a gold mine. "It has been my experience with railroad Next trooped along, in single file, the men that it is far safer for them to have | widow that asks about an investment she a written order in their hands for the has already made, and wants me to assure movement of trains than to depend on a her that it will prove profitable; the good verbal order; but as I said before, verbal customer that desires me to inquire into orders might answer on suburban systems | the character and antecedents of the young where there is a double track and every- | man that is courting his daughter; the wife thing so arranged that there could be but of the good customer that wishes me to tell little trouble arising from misinterpreta- her how much her husband's balance is, sharing it; the customer who would like to find out if his wife has a safety deposit box; the good customer who just dropped in to find out how I was getting along and The wife of Douglas Volk, the artist, other customer, and when informed that he the strength of that fact; the customer who

THE SECOND DIVISION. sage," continued the Observant Banker. I would finish the account of our 'great ready to learn the iron molder's trade. "In it were the customer who asked me trip.' Her face fairly glowed with gladness | Some of them begin as laborers, while good for a bill of goods, and, being informed that he kept a fair bank account and was probably all right, commenced selling him goods until he failed recently and now wants to blame me because the fellow broke up; the customer who wants to count shows a daily balance of about \$300, and if the banker is weak enough to grant the request he finds himself answering twenty or thirty letters a day and possibly listed as a reference in the prospectus of some get-rich-quick concern, patent hay fork manufactory or coffee plantation; the customer who asks the banker to go on an appeal bond, saying the money will lie in his bank during the pendency of the appeal, also that his wife has a good balbenefit, deposits the money in the bank, loses it and then lets the wife sue the in-It took eight weeks to complete the first | years gets mad and takes away his aca chance to overdraw \$10 and then moves en of the neighborhood were willing to en- | draft and becomes very indignant when you ask him to indorse the draft; the light, offering no security but his pass book, and when refused slams the book on your desk and exclaims, 'What the deuce is a bank for if not to loan money?"

A BATTALION OF BORES. "A veritable battalion of bores next passed in review," said the Observant Banker. "It included the rural customer that wires for four tickets to the opera after all have been sold and when you deprive your family of two to accommodate him, feels very much hurt; the country customer that writes you that his butcher is bad and wants you to pick out his meat and express it to him three times a week; the customer who every time he gets 'full' wants to come to the bank and tell you how badly his wife mistreats him; also the wife of the customer who, when her husband gets 'tanked,' comes to the bank and money; the customer that enjoys coming into a crowded bank and talking loudly so that everybody can hear what he says; the old-fashioned customer that was well acuainted with the founders of the bank 'begosh,' and has kept an account in it for thirty years, who seems to chew tobacco only when he visits the bank, spits constantly and never hits the cuspidor; the customer who wants the banker to write his will, the one that propounds legal questions, gets into an argument with you so that you will ask your attorney and he wil thus get the information free of charge he confidential customer that sends in his card and wants to know if he can have

thirty minutes of your time and then adds that we must go into the cellar where no one can hear us, and usually gets his answer in about three minutes; the country banker who keeps his account with you Potato? and who, when he finds he cannot open his Potato? safe, wires you at midnight to come by the first train and help him open the blamed thing; and last, but not least of all, the Potato. old solid customer who comes in and says he is in trouble because his cook has left him after ten years' faithful service, or in forms me that he wants a new coachman and much prefers a college graduate, 'may-

Why Zola Is Not an Academician.

be I know and can guarantee such a man

Emile Zola will be sixty-one years of age in August. His father was an engineer,

one when I was seven, the other when was nearly twelve. Though I look that age. I had my first schooling at the College of Aix, and I did not get into the eighth form till I was twelve years old. It was rather late to begin Latin! So that when I was eighteen. and my mother placed me in the Lycee Saint Louis, in Paris, I was considered extremely backward.

never a brilliant pupil. At Paris I became a very idle and troublesome one. I had already caught the literary fever, and I felt myself body and soul a part of the great literary world. I neglected my classic authors to pour with avidity over Montaigne, Rabelais, Diderot and Victor Hugo. Ah, Victor Hugo! I was mad about him in those days!

"So now you understand why (though have heard other explanations) I have never taken a college degree. Daudet never did, either. Was it for the same reason? I do not know. At any rate, it seems strange that two very prominent novelists have been found unworthy to assume the

UNCLE JOHN AND MAMIE'S

A BOOK OF TRAVEL BY TAX COMMIS SIONER WINGATE AND HIS NIECE.

The Collaborators, One Mature, the Other a Child, Write of Eastern

take long trips for the pleasure of travel. | as the dialects are so different they cannot Occasionally, too, when they have returned be understood unless one is educated in home they write books about the varied | them. things they have seen, and less occasionally still these books are published. State Tax | are employed men from all parts of the which the writer came to know of the in-

sioners was in session during the summer | talk of other Slavs has led to many of the of 1900 a reporter happened to have business with Mr. Wingate late one evening and found him in his room at the Denison Hotel, busily engaged in poring over a mass of typewritten manuscript. With the curinews-gatherers the visitor asked the tax commissioner what he was doing,

"O I am only fixing up a book for my little niece," he said, with a blush that suffused both cheeks. When pressed for a fuller explanation, Mr. Wingate settled back in his chair with an air of resignation

busy writing something and asked her what wonderful things we saw on our trip East, spondents, probably in order that he may Uncle John, she replied. Well, I watched her work day after day and I noticed that it was becoming quite a task for such a "The next division in this visionary little girl, so I told her one day that if she when she comprehended the full meaning of my offer. A story by Uncle John seemed a real treat to her childish mind. So that is what I am at work on just now. I have occupied my evenings during the session of the Tax Board going over and revising this manscript. When I have put it in shape I intend to have two typewritten copies made and these will be bound, one copy to be presented to my wife and the other to little

Last Wednesday afternoon Mr. Wingate saw his visitor of a year ago in the Statehouse, and, approaching him, whispered in his ear: "Come into the state auditor's office and I will show you something nice. Arrived at the auditor's office, Mr. Wingate carefully opened a package of large size and disclosed the two volumes already referred to. "My year's work is done at last," he said, with a smile of unmistakable joy, "and to-morrow I shall take Mamie's

ARRANGED LIKE A DIARY. contents are arranged according to days valuable for its descriptions of prominent cities and places in the East, and a pleasing flavor is added by the interjection here and there of observations and comments that are plainly Uncle John's composition. The trip included leisurely visits to New York city, Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Elizabeth, N. J., Mt. Vernon, Ocean Grove, N. J., Philadelphia,

Washington and Toledo. The chapters, or rather portions of the book that relate the visit of the party to Washington, are given permanent value by the addition of complete, though not tedious, descriptions of the various branches of the national government, their powers and duties. The making of money is described with vivid realism. The story also tells of a visit to the museum at the national mint, in which are kept specimens of all the world's coins possible to obtain. The trip included visits to the graves of Grant and Garfield and to famous Arlington Heights in Washington, the latter a veri- are content with leaving well enough table beauty spot of nature and man, in alone."

which lie buried the heroes of a country's Little Mamie describes with all the rapture of childhood, tinged with the sober comprehension of maturer years, the great naval parade on Dewey day in New York harbor. There are also clever word pictures souvenirs of a summer's outing that could be devised. Representing as it does the man, it possesses an interest and value above volumes to be purchased in the open never regret the work he put on the book. and he is strongly of opinion that it would be an excellent idea for other travelers to

An Appeal to the 'Tater. Why scorn our deep and hungry sigh, We've loved you long, we love you still; We always have, we always wiil-Our thoughts and other spots you fill,

We used to peel your jacket off, No more that garment will you doff, We take you in with peel and all. And nobs and eyes, both great and small; No morsel do we dare let fall,

Then must we buy you by the quart, O prove yourself of the mellow sort Give ear to our despairing cry. Admit you've got your perch too high: Our longing midst, O satisfy. Potato:

-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SUBURB OF DIALECTS

WORKING AT HAUGHVILLE.

Slavs - They Usually Are Thrifty and Bright.

Indianapolis, is, perhaps, the most cosmopolitan city in the State. Whether the residents of the place are all proud of this distinction is a matter that cannot be ascertained. Some of them are so jealous of each other that weekly fights occur, and some of them serious ones.

Like most manufacturing towns, Haughville is thickly settled with foreigners, and nearly every nation under the sun is represented in this suburb. The class of manufacturing done in such a place is largely accountable for the gathering together of so many nationalities, as foreign laborers generally find employment in large iron and steel factories, and become good iron

While the largest per cent. of the population of Haughville is law-abiding Americans, there are many residents in the suburb who do not speak English, and several that do not understand the language It is by no means uncommon for people to spoken by men from their own countries,

In one of the largest mills in Haughville

Commissioner John C. Wingate, however, | world, and at least twenty different lanpossesses what is probably the most unique guages, or dialects, are spoken. There are volume of travel to be found in any house- | Slavs from Russia and Hungary, who have hold. The book is handsomely bound, the dialects peculiar to their own sections or style being de luxe, and on the front cover towns. The average American believes are stamped in letters of gold the words that all who come from Russia speak the "Mamie's Trip East." There are two copies same tongue, or from Hungary the same of this book in existence, and it is not language, but this rule does not hold good. likely that any more will be made, for be it | There may be found on several of the

A foreman of one of the large industries in Haughville, which employs several hundred men, mostly foreigners, talked interosity that seems innate in professional estingly to a reporter one evening last week about the peculiarities of the men who come from foreign lands to this country to

SLAVS ARE THRIFTY. "We have in our colony in Haughville men from all parts of the world," he said. "There are several from Hungary and more from Russia, embracing nearly all slightly the English language. On the Slavs in Haughville who have become excellent English speakers.

"They are as a rule a thrifty class of people and are very saving. Some of them men, especially the younger men, who others start in as apprentices, but they are quick to learn and soon master the

"They attend strictly to their work, but circles, and those who speak the same dialect gather in cliques as would Americans in a foreign country. Those who have their own homes and families spend their evenings at home, while those who live at boarding houses go into the city in the evening and are quick to learn the habits of the Americans. They are fond of beer and some of them spend a little of their earnings for that beverage.

KNOW MUSIC AND BOOKS. "The Slavs are industrious and are cated in their own country and when they came to the United States they continued their studies. We have in our employ several young men who speak five different languages-English, German, French, Latin and their own and several Slavish "Mamie's Trip East" is a pretentious vol- dialects. They are great readers, and besides reading newspapers they read nearly

"Many of the young men who come here strive to save enough money to send for own country. We have several men who have done this and now live in Haughville. Others have devoted their attention to women who are already here, and there have been several marriages of Slavs and American girls or Slavs and German children, and while some of them do not earn large wages they deprive themselves of luxuries and even of some necessities to give their children a good education.

"We find some of the foreigners, mostly Slavs, are a restless sort of people and generally settle down to hard work and

GAS BILL BELIED HIM.

Stories of Two Men Whose Wives

resorts and are listening to the stories of the older man, "you are only seventy, and their husbands. Rain the other afternoon town store, and one of the men told a story that a married friend had told him

when she returned and on the car going in which a buffeted soldier of fortune could home he told her how he had stayed home every evening during her absence reading newspapers and books and consuming gas until about midnight. Then he would retire and get up bright and early to go to his office. When they reached home he unlocked the door for her and she picked up the gas bill for the month. It called for 16 in the whole book. If the writings of

"Well, that story is about as good as one a friend of mine told me last night," said another one of the crowd. "My friend's wife left for a summer trip and he told her that he would have to work every night and would go home and ratire as soon as he completed his work. He met some friends after he accompanied his wife to the train and they celebratednot his wife's absence, but the outlook fo a good crop of hops. He went home that night to change his attire and lighted both gas jets in his room. About five weeks

FRAGRANT

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At the Stores or by Mail, postpaid, for the Price. A Dentist's Opinion: "As an antiseptic and hygienic mouthwash, and for the care and preservation of the teeth and gums, I cordially recommend Sozodont. I consider it the ideal dentifrice for children's use." [Name of writer upon application.]

HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK.

Season will soon be here. We have

Radiant Homes

From last season which we offer as long as they last at a price that will suit you. Come in, examine and

We are Sole Agents for the Great

Majestic Steel Range

The most Popular Range sold in the

GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE

VONNEGUT HARDWARE CO. East Washington St

FAMBOAT" DAINT FOR HOU 7 ITH STEAMBOAT MEN the use of good



paint is a matter of supreme importance. The "strenuous life" of a steamboat is pretty rough on paint. The problem was brought to us and we solved it. The result is STEAM-BOAT COLORS-a line of paints so good in their composition that they wear almost like a coat of polished steel. A little higher in first cost, but far cheaper in the long run, because doubly

A, BURDSAL COMPANY 102 S. Meridian St., cor. Maryland, Indianapolis

THENAME HEARS MUCH!

IN THE GOSSIP'S CORNER.

Little I ask; my wants are few; I only wish a hut of stone (A very plain brown stone will do) That I may call my own-And close at hand is such a one, In yonder street that fronts the sun.

Some trifling railroad share. I only ask that Fortune send

A little more than I shall spend Jewels are baubles; 'tis a sin To care for such unfruitful things; One good-sized diamond in a pin, Some, not so large, in rings; A ruby and a pearl or so

If Heaven more generous gifts deny I shall not miss them much; Too grateful for the blessing lent Of simple tastes and mind content!

on Thursday we shall come to the ninety-Wendell Holmes, the "Good Physician" of New England, the Gentle Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, poet, novelist, humorist, scientist and philosopher, who was born in Cambridge, Mass., on Aug. 29, 1809, and died in his beloved Boston on Oct. 7, 1894. His life contains a deep lesson for young writers, bound up in the aphorism that "genius is the capacity for much hard work." Dr. Holmes wrote from his youth up, but his early writings were remarknot until after more than twenty years of hard and persistent labor that he gave to the world (1857-58) "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which suddenly made him famous because of its fresh, unconventional tone, its playful wit and wisdom, and its charming vignettes of verse. His first novel, "Elsie Venner," appeared in 1859-60. It is a study of heredity. The true beauty of this character lay in its simplicity. He was, as Lowell said of himself, incurably a child. Only a year before his death a visitor to his study picked up a bit of mechanism from his desk. "Ah, 'hat is a delightful thing," explained Dr. Holmes; "it is a bird, and when you wind it up it flies all about the room.

On that same occasion he and Dr. Edward Everett Hale got into an argument eighty-four one is infallible."

If we read Holmes more we would have broader and deeper and truer ideas of life. He is the apostle of optimism in the true read his "Autocrat" with keen and increasing pleasure. On sea and shore, by day and by night, in every circumstance find himself, the volume, of a size to fit the pocket, has been my comrade for more deeper meaning in the wisdom, a tenderer note in the pathos, and withal a broader and deeper view of the world of humanity gated somewhat to the background of late professor who shall be nameless here should serve to point the way for all thinking persons to have a season of mental refreshing in a reperusal of his books, which have, in addition to their other charms, the distinction of being written in the purest English.

later he went to the house the day before his wife was to return and found both jets still burning and a gas bill under his door that made his heart ache. His wife never saw that gas bill."

Meanwhile, if you want to read the best book ever written on life in the American people who have an eye for fine, artistic navy get hold of Admiral "Bob" Evans's work at modest prices. 229 Massachusetts avenue.

How Beautiful



with Capital City Paints. Made only

INDIANAPOLIS PAINT AND COLOR CO. 240 to 248 Massachusetts Ave.

rob you of many hours of the greatest pleasure if you do.

The wife of a well-known North Alabama-street resident went to the telephone tial to good housekeeping, and after naming her list pondered a minute or so to make sure that nothing was forgotten. "Oh, yes," she said, finally, "I want a

Probably the clerk at the other end of the wire asked what kind of a sieve, for her next remark was: "I want one that you turn around-like this." And, raising her right hand, she described a number of more or less accurate circles before the telephone transmitter. The other women in the room laughed, and then she laughed and hung up the receiver, but a sieve of the kind illustrated arrived with the goods, so it is to be presumed the clerk saw what

Did you know that potatoes, in Ireland, are called "Crokers?" It is a fact, and they are so called because they were first grown in Croker's field at Youghal. And it may be that this has something to do with the fact that this year, like the Tammany variety, they are coming very high

I have read somewhere that the only coffee the German Emperor will drink is Mexican, and that his supply comes from a German colony which has long been in hard work during their absence told by at that age one may be wrong; but at the coffee-growing business in our sister republic. That speaks well for the Emperor's patriotism, but ill for his taste in coffee. Mexican coffee should be used, like Guatemala, to blend with other berries The big New York grocers prefer to sell a mixture of three-quarters of a pound of Mandheling Java and a quarter of a pound of Mocha. The swell clubs and the aristocratic housekeepers prefer half and half. Poor coffee is ruining lots of constitutions. Cheap Rio, Santos and other coffees that are not more than three or six months from the plantations are rank poison. No coffee should be drunk that is less than three years old, though I confess such coffee is hard to find. The ideal mixture for aroma, flavor, relative strength and innocuousness is one pound of Mocha, one Oliver Wendell Holmes have been rele- pound of Guatemala (Mexican would be almost as good) and three-quarters of a years, the recent jeremiad of a college pound of Mandheling Java. Roast them separately and observe the proportions in mixing them for grinding. This combination will be 10 per cent better and 10 per cent. cheaper than any fancy mixed coffee

A Winner.